The Sun.

OFF FOR MANILA TO-DAY.

WAR OFFICIALS EXPEUT THAT THE EXPEDITION WILL SAIL.

But It May Not Got Off Until To-Merrow-The Expedition to Cuba Likely to He Belayed Until Admiral Sampson Has Smarhed the Spanish Squadron-Volunteer Regiments Moving to the Southern Camps-No Sutlers.

WASHINGTON, May 23 .- The preparations for landing armed forces in Cuba and the Phillippines have progressed rapidly and there is good promise that the troops for both places will be started within a short time. The project of sending soldiers to Cuba is hindered by the lack of sufficient field equipment for the troops, but a more immediate cause of delay is the presence of the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera intact in West Indian waters. The expedition to the Philippines will leave to morrow if the present plans of the army administration are realized. This statement has a familiar sound, inasmuch as the Government has expected on each day nce last Tuesday that a detachment of troops bound for Manila would leave San Francisco within twenty-four bours. It was regarded as certain by leading officials of the War Department on Friday last that the steamships City of Sydney and City of Peking would start on Saturday, or at the latest on Sunday. It was found, however, that the thousand details neces-Bary to be perfected in the preparation for departure would require a longer time for completion than had been expected. It was repre-Australia would be ready to leave with a load of troops and supplies as early as Tuesday of this week. It was regarded as a good plan under the circumstances to embark the three shiploads of troops at the same time. The vessels would thus each have the escort of the others across the ocean, and this might be of great advantage in case of accident. It was considered especially unwise to have a single ship attempt the long voyage across the Pacific without the company of any other.

The department was informed to-day by Major-Gep. Otis, temporarily commanding the Department of the Pacific, that he had detailed the companies and regiments of troops which will go in the first detachment to-morrow. The Quartermaster-General's office was informed at the same time that matters connected with the transportation and quartering of the troops had been practically completed, and the Quartermaster-General learned that the serious problem of subsistence had been successfully disposed of. It is expected that the trip to Manila will occupy about twenty days. This allows for a somewhat lower rate of speed than is usually made by steamships like the Peking. Sydney, and Australia in transpacific voyages, the authorities recognizing the necessity of economizing the coal supplies when carrying heavy cargoes. This calculation provides, there fore, for the landing of the first detachment el troops in Manila not later than June 15.

The War Department is still negetiating for ether steamships to be used for transport pur poses between San Francisco and Manila. The Government at present has the services of five ships. Two others will be acquired within a few days, it is believed, and in case Congress shall decide to give American registry to vessels of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company the whole fleet of that company will be placed at the disposal of the Government on reasonable terms. Both the Government authorities and the steamship company are unwilling to take any chances by using these vessels for military purposes under their present British register.

Despite all statements to the contrary, the information may be accepted as authentic that the Government will not attempt to land troops in Cuba until the present critical naval situs tion shall have been simplified. In the opinio of Gen. Miles and the leading officers of the army administration, nothing can warrant the embarkation of an armed expedition to the island except either a conclusive victory of Admiral Sampson over the Spanish naval force waters or the departure of enemy's fleet for the other side of the Atlantic. Meanwhile the state of unpreparedness of the volunteer troops destined for ban campaign is, in the opinion of th War Department, a sufficient reason for post-posing an immediate general campaign in Cuba. Nevertheless if the Spanish fleet were out of the way, it is probable that the landing of regular troops and such volunteer regiments as ar thoroughly equipped for campaigning would begin at once, in the belief that within a few days reinforcements of volunteers would be ready to send to the field of expected military operations. A sufficient force is already pre pared for taking the field and for defen themselves in a base of supplies, but not ade quate for conducting extensive operations.

Information received by the Adjutant-Gen

eral from recruiting stations in all the States where the enlistment of volunteers has not been completed shows that about 106,000 men have been accented for service. Perhans 80,000 o 90,000 of these have been regularly mustered into regiments. Reports received from places where recruiting for the regular army regiments is going on are to the effect that thes regiments are rapidly being enlarged to the nambers authorized in time of war. The in crease of the regular regiments will make places for about seventy-one Second Lieutenants. War Department has received \$690 applications for Second Lieutenants' commissions and 1,500 names were selected from the list to-day and sent to the White House for the President's inspection. The President will select from this list seventy-one names to send to the Senate. The status of these officers at the close of the war bids fair to become a serious question. In case the regular army shall be reduced immediately to a peace basis, many of the Second Lieutenants appointed at this time will probably be retired by boards appointed for the purpose. The hope is entertained by some persons, however, that the army will not be reduced when peace is declared, but that it will be permanently maintained at the number prowided for in time of war. In such an event the minor officers appointed at this time would retain their commissions without question.

The Army Medical Corps is to be increased by fifteen assistant surgeons, making a total of twenty-three, These are D. F. Duval, Annapolis, Md.; C. J. Manly, Louisville, Ky.; Shimer, South Bethlehem, Pa.; S. M. Waterhouse, New York city; David Baker, Waltonville, Ill., and W. P. Chamberlain, Damariscotta Me. The seventeen vacancles yet to be filled offer places for graduates of medical colleges who desire experience in their profession, and examinations are being conducted at the Army Medical Museum in Washington. The aurgeons are to be known for the present as "con tract surgeons," but in a few weeks they will be regularly appointed as Assistant Surgeons, with the rank of First Lieutenants.

The Secretary of War is receiving many applications from persons who wish to be sutlers. The invariable reply of the War Department to such applicants is that no autlers' permits whatever will be issued during the present war. The Administration decided some time ago that the abuses which existed during the late war on account of dishonest venders who followed the several army corps and charged exorbitant prices for inferior articles of food should not be repeated. A list of articles has been approved by the Secretary of War, which will be kept for sale to officers and men by the Subsistence Department. These articles comprise many socalled delicacies, which are exiculated to be especially deptable for the use of soldiers in the field. In the list are included canned apples, peaches, and pears; canned meats not in cluded in the regular field rations; choose shorolar or hed green corn, canned milk, catmeal, soups of various kinds, sugars, jams, jellies, syrups, canned pess, and crauberry sauce. The commissary with each corps and division of the army will also be able to supply smoking tobacco and chewing tobacco, soap, buttons, needles pins, thread, stationery, brushes, combs, handkerchiefs, and many similar articles. The Quartermaster-General, in a letter to the Secretary of War, says that the experience had by the Subsistence Department in the handling of these articles has been acquired during a long period of peace, but that the only trial which the army has been able to give the "post canteen" system was during the Sloux disturbances in

1801 He adds this statement: "A certain elasticity must be allowed in the field ration itself, according to the circumstances permitting transportation by steamer, the exigencies demanding the emergency ration. Under the best conditions effervesoing drinks might be permissible, and other articles which relieve the digestive organs from the strain that always comes from being limited to those articles of diet alone which merely sustain life, and some liberty should be shown that will protect the soldiers from the harpies who are apt to follow a military force.'

Orders were issued to four volunteer regiments to-day directing them to move at once from their State rendezvous. These are the Thirty-third Michigan, the Second Virginia, the Second Kentucky, and the Twenty second Kan-

The War Department has decided to raise the six regiments of yellow fever immunes authorized by act of Congress from twelve States in the South, as follows: The first from Louisians, the second from Texas, the third from Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida, the fourth from Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland, the fifth from Alabama and Mississippi, and the sixth from Tennessee and Kentucky.

The Secretary of War has directed that Major George Andrews, Assistant Adjutant-General, be relieved from duty on the staff of Major-Gen. J. J. Coppinger, and go to Governor's Island for assignment to duty as assistant to the Adjutant-General of the Department of the East.

FIRST CALIFORNIA EMBARKS. Great Mathusinem When the Soldiers Bearded

the City of Peking. BAN FRANCISCO, May 23 .- The First Regiment this morning marched from Presidio to Mail Dock and embarked on the steamer City of Peking for Manila. Though the regiment reached Vanness avenue by 8 o'clock, both sides of the broad street were lined with people, and from that point down through Golden Gate wenue and Market street the crowds grew isuser and sheered louder. Finally, at Market and Fourth, the crowd broke through the ranks, and the relatives and friends of the soldiers marched side by side with them to Mail Dock. All were not cheering, however. Many wo

nen wept over husbands or brothers, and children clung about their fathers' necks and cried good-by. At the dock the scene was very im pressive, as thousands filled the open space and heered the departing soldiers.

When the boys in blue get aboard hundreds crambled into the rigging and when the ship left the wharf and pulled out into the stream it was a mass of blue, even up into the crosstrees.

The expedition, which will include the steamers City of Peking, Australia and City of Sydney, will be ready to sail on Wednesday morning Nothing remains to be done but to finish loading els, but as six months' commissar stores, six months' medical supplies and three conths' quartermaster's supplies for 2,364 mes and 115 officers will be taken besides all the saries for a campaign in a tropical land and long see voyage, there is enough work to occupy the men till they sail.

The first expedition will be divided on the City of Peking-First California Volunteers omposed of 49 officers and 973 enlisted men, 10 officers and 71 sailors of the navy, making a total of 59 efficers and 1,044 men.

City of Sydney-Thirteen officers and 318 en isted men of one battalion of the Oregon Volunteers. 9 officers and 300 men of four companie of Fourteenth United States Infantry, 1 officer and 50 men of the California Heavy Artillery, and Dr. H. E. McVay, ranking medical officer, making a total of 24 officers and 670 men. Australia-Headquarters, staff and band and 2 battalions of the Oregon Velunteers, compris-

ing 37 officers and 646 men. The organisation of the second expedition to the Philippines will not be determined until the

arrival of Gen. Merritt at the end of the week. BOYCOTT ON FRANCE.

Women of Mentucky and Missouri Beclare

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 23 .- Mrs. Mary Ran som, the richest woman in Kentucky, has started the crusade against French goods by the publication to-day of the following letter:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 25. Owing to the open hoatile position which France has assumed against the United States in our Spanish American trouble, I make this personal appeal to al patriotic women of our State, viz.: from this date to boycott all goods made by the French or coming from France in future, and refuse to patronfze any merchant who deals in French products of any kind whatspever, declining to nurchase or wear eith such goods wherever found in the State of Kentucky or elsewhere in future.

MARY SHREVE GOODLOR RARROW The movement will be a popular one, and it is being viewed with apprehension by merchants who have stocks of French goods and large orders abroad for more to be delivered next fall St. Joseph. Mo., May 23.-Seventy-five women, all of well-known families here, met yesterday afternoon at the Country Club, where the hostility of France to the United States in the Spanish-American trouble was discussed. The upshot of the discussion was that the women resolved to neither buy nor wear French made goods and to discourage the merchant whom they patronize from handling French products.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 28.-At a citizens' meeting here to-day the "Paris Exposition Ex cursion Club" formed two years ago to promote an excursion from the South to Paris was dis solved, the money to be returned to all subscribers. Resolutions were adopted condemning the attitude of France on the present war and declaring that the Paris Exposition should be boycotted by Americans.

It was also determined to petition Congress not to appropriate any money for an exhibit at Paris and to call on all Americans not to spend money in France.

GEN. MERRITT TO WED. His Engagement to Miss Florence Williams of

Chicago Announced. CHICAGO, May 23.—The marriage engagement of Gen. Wesley Merritt to Miss Florence daughter of Norman Williams of this city, was announced late to night.

Norman Williams is one of the best-known citizens of Chicago. He is a capitalist, a direc tor, and heavy stockholder in the Pullman Palace Car Company and a member of the Chicago and other clubs.

The wedding of Gen. Merritt and Miss Wil liams will probably take place soon after the General's return from Manila.

Gos. Morritt Leaves Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 23.-Gen. Wesley Merritt, who started to-night for San Francisco, said about his journey to the Philippines: "I expect to leave San Francisco just

quickly as I can get the troops together and the vessels ready for the sailing. I shall take from eighteen to twenty thousand soldiers with me, enough, it is thought by the War Departs to answer the purpose of company of the NO NEWS FROM THE FLEETS | SHELL PELLED TELBORAPH LINE. | THREAT OF PRIVATEERING An Experiment at Sandy Hook Erjuga Bown

HAPE NO INFORMATION. They Still Believe That the Spanish Ships Arat Santiago and Say That Admiral Sampoon Must Have Beached There by This Time

NAPY OFFICIALS SAY THAT THE

-- Stiering News Expected at Any Time. WASHINGTON, May 23.-With Secretary Long out of town and no news of the Spanish or the American fleet, strategic matters came to a standstill at the Navy Department to-day. The Board of Stratogy had a meeting in the afternoon, but it had no advices on which to act with regard to the opposing naval forces in the West Indies. At a late hour to-night the officials on duty at the State and Navy departments said that they had nothing to make public and were still without information as to the whereabouts

of the Spanish squadron. They would not talk

about Sampson or Schley. On the principle that no news is good news everybody in authority at the Navy departmen was very happy to-day. The fact that the departure of the Spanish squadron from Santiage de Cuba had been reported indicated to their minds that it was still there. Sampson or Schley must have reached Santiago to-day, and with this knowledge everybody in the inner official circles is expecting stirring news at an time. There is a growing belief that Cervera' ships are detained in Santiago by some accident or through lack of coal. This is almost too good o be true, naval officers say, but they admi that it is not improbable. If Cervera is obliged to remain in Santiago harbor, the rest of Samp son's work will be easy, they think,

There was a deal of gossip to-day about Cer vera being able to cope better with the United States squadrons by remaining inside the har bor of Santiago than in facing an engagement at sea. It was contended by some of the ama teur strategists in Congress and elsewhere that the Spanish ships would not only be safe from attack in the Cuban port, but could do some fine torpedo-boat work against the United States ships off that place under cover of darkness Naval officers did not take any stock in this talk, They said that the entrance to Santiago harbor is so narrow that it could be guarded without difficulty, and no torpedo boa could run out without being picked up by searchlight. They admitted that it would b dangerous to attempt to run into the harbor, but thought there would be no difficulty in reducing the fortifications. As for Cervera's ships, they could not get more than four or five miles away from the guns of Sampson's fleet-not too grea a range for the big 13-inch and 12-inch guns of the battleships and monitors. It is about five miles from the entrance of the harbor to San tiago City near the head of the bay. might give an opportunity for the Vesuvius to use her pneumatic dynamite guns against the enemy's vessels.

There is hardly any naval officer of experience who is of the opinion that Cervera will attack Atlantic coast cities of the United States. He probably cannot get enough coal at Santiago to permit such an attempt. Santiago is a coaling station of the third rate, and unless the Spanish Government largely increased its coal supply at that port, the ships under Cervera not be able to get full bunkers. As station Santiago is also of third class. No dry dock there is big mough to hold any of the armored cruisers of the Cape Verde squadron. The torpede-box destroyers are the only vessels of Cervera's command that could be completely overhauled It is believed by expert officers that some of the enemy's ships needed repairs badly, and could not start out on any campaign against coast towns without first receiving considerable attention in dry docks. Their speed has undoubtedly been considerably reduced, and the squadron would not be able to bombard an American city and run away without being caught by an American squadron. Besides it is cointed out that nothing would be accomplished by bombarding any Southern city. Cervera uld hardly go north of Charleston, according to these officers, on account of the necessity of conomizing coal and the condition of his vessels. His attack on a Southern town would be futile as far as it concerned numishment to the United States Government. With the whol Atlantic coast patrolled by fast scout boats. Corvers's fleet would be sighted, the alarm given, and a squadron of United States armor clads would be close behind him when he cleared for action off a coast city.

FLAG OFFICER, NO FLAGSWIP. Admiral Biller Is Commanding the Paci Station from Mis Metel.

WASHINGTON, May 23,-The Pacific station just now is being commanded by Admiral Miller from his hotel in San Francisco, because there is no war vessel available on which he can hoist his flag. Admiral Miller and his staff have recently returned from Hawaii, where for six weeks they lived ashore at Honolulu and conducted all the business of the station. Finding that it was incompatible with his dignity, if not impracticable, for a proper conduct of naval administration to manage a big station from the shore, Admiral Miller applied to be ordered home, and a few days ago arrived in San Francisco, still exercising com mand, however, over the entire Pacific coast station, which extends now from Alaska on the north clear down to Cape Horn. Admiral Miller is the only flag officer of a station who has no flagship, and the chances are that he will not be provided with one for some time, unless one of the old wooden vessels, which is apparently the only type available, be given him. When Admiral Miller was assigned to the station last summer he had under his charge one of the finest fleets ever gathered on the Pacific, including the big battleship Oregon, the cruisers Baltimore and Boston, and the Concord. Gradually it was drawn upon for service in the Asiatic and Alaskan waters until there were few modern ships left under the Admiral's command.

Just what the Navy Department will do with the Admiral is now in doubt, but it is supposed that he will be continued in command of the station, although there is little for him to command now and not a flag vessel on hand. At present the station comprises only two modern vessels in commission, the monitor Monadnock, guarding the dry dock at Puget Sound, and the Bennington, which will probably be retained at Hawaii unless sent with some of the transports o Manila. What was the second ranking naval station six mouths ago is now the smallest of those to which flag officers are at present assigned.

WE BUY A GERMAN STEAMER,

The Rhaetta Purchased by the Government-She Arrives at Norfolk NORFOLK, Va., May 23.-The Government has

bought the German steamship Rhaetis, Capt. Franz Ahrens. She lies at the Norfolk Navy Yard to-night. It is said that she will be used as a collier. The observer at Cape Henry reported a steamship as passing in at the Capes at o'clock this morning, destination unknown. At o'clock this afternson the Rhaetia arrived at the navy yard flying the German and the yellow quarantine flag. This flag led many to think that she was a prize taken from the Spaniards Orders were given to hurry her, and the quarantine officers finished their examination after the ressel reached the yards. She came from New Orleans in ballast with stores and five hundred ons of coal. She entered at the Custom House to-night after ti o'clock.

It was said that the vessel and stores and coal were all takes by the Government. The Rhaetia is a steel ship of 3,456 gress tonnage, built at Hamburg, and owned by H. Baszel. Huge Arnal, German Vice-Consul at Morfolk, negotiated the sale.

Testing a new shell, or a new high explosive en a shell, wrought havon with the telegraph wires at Sandy Hook yesterday afternoon. The newspapers heard of it first by way of the life-saving stations to the south, where the reneral opinion was about 3 o'clock that an earthquake had broken loose.

It was learned afterward that the Government was desirous of ascertaining the explosive force of a certain projectile. This projectile was not fired from a gun, but exploded by electricity at a safe distance, Great was the explosion thereof. Among other things, it brought down the western Union telegraph line, breaking or entangling the wires for half a mile. Nebody was burt The specific conclusions of the experimenter are not for publication, but it may be stated that they concluded in a general way that the explosive was a high one.

After 3 o'clock the ship news from the Hook passed by telephone along the life-saving sta-tions until it got to Galilee, whence it was telegraphed to New York.

Whether as a result of the accident or not beadquarters at Governor's Island found itself cut off from telegraphic communication with the Hook through Fort Hamilton, but able to reach the Hook through Fort Wadsworth. For some time there was no telegraphic con

section between Governor's Island and Fort Hamilton. The public telephone line from New York to Sandy Hook was nut out of sarvice.

CORTIJO SHIPPED BACK.

He and Three Companions to Be Exchange for Newspaper Carrespondents.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 23 .- Four Spanish pris ners, Col. Vincente Cortijo, Dr. I. Judian, and two privates were shipped out of Fort McPher son last night and sent to Cuba, where they will be exchanged for two imprisoned America. newspaper correspondents. The removal of the Spaniards was conducted secretly. The captives were brought from Fort McPherson in one of the army 'buses and carried to the Southern Railroad south yards, where they boarded a train for Florida. The captives were in charge of Capt, Bubb after leaving Atlanta. They had more freedom than when brought to Atlanta. One of the interesting features of the departure was the anti-American tirade which Cortilo, the brother-in-law of Weyler, indulged in. He declared that the authorities had ;meted out to gentlemen worse treatment than the degraded Cuban insurgents received at the hands of the Spanish Government, and that he would not hesitate to tell his brother officers of his experiences.

"Not content with imprisoning us like felons, exclaimed the Colonel, "they set negroes over us to guard us. At all times the American rabble stared at us as if they had never seen a Spanlard in their lives. I go back to Havana gladly and without a fear that an American army will ever penetrate the city. All the Spanlards desire is a fair fight, which the Cubans have not een giving us.

RELD AS A SPANISH SPY.

an Alleged Rivalry in Love Leads to the Arres of Jose Castellanes in Tampa.

TAMPA, Fla., May 23.-José Castellanos years, was arrested here to-day on the charge of being a spy in the service of the Spanish. Castellance is a relative of a distinguished Cuban fam ily now residing at Tamps. His father, a Ouban also, was killed some years ago at Havana in a duel with a Spaniard. Upon his arrest Castellanes showed the greatest surprise and said that he was a victim of an enemy. His friends told THE SUN correspondent to-day that an anony mous despatch denouncing Castellanos as a spy had been received at headquarters, and that the author was another Cuban who is a rival in love with Castellanos, both having paid court to a a fair Cuban sefiorita.

Castellanos is a handsome fellow. He came here lately from Spain and talks Spanish with a strong Castillian accent.

STATE OF TEXAS AT TAMPA. The Red Crem Relief Shin Aven to Start for Cubs.

After lying for nearly a month at Key West, the Cuban relief ship State of Texas sailed Sunday morning for Tampa, arriving there yesterday. Capt. Young telegraphed to the Mailory line officials here that he would provision the ship at Tampa, the feeding of the crew being included in the relief committee's charter of the vessel. The relief cargo aboard will remain intact until landed in Cuba.

The sending of the State of Texas to Tampa is considered evidence that the ship is to acco pany the army of invasion, which will embark at Tamps on transports now in that port. Mis Clara Barton telegraphed Chairman Barton of the relief committee of the ship's sailing fo Tampa, but said nothing about the probable departure for Cuba.

THE MAINE MONUMENT.

Lists of All School Children in the United

States to Be Placed Under It. ALBANY, May 23,-It was announced at the State Department of Public Instruction to-day that the committee having charge of the erec tion of a monument in memory of the sailors killed by the blowing up of the battleship Maine is preparing an enrollment of all school children of the United States, the names to be placed in a vault under the monument. There are about 20,000,000 school children in the United States, and upward of 1,600,000 in the State of New York. The Monument Committee is made up of Gen. Nelson O. Miles, Rear Adniral Thomas O. Selfridge, Jr., the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, Col. Fred D. Grant, and Chauncey

S-INCH RIPLES FOR COAST FORTS. eventoes Shipped Vesterday from the Sand;

Mook Preving Grounds Seventeen 8-inch rifles, tested and approved, were shipped from the Sandy Hook proving grounds yesterday to fortifications along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. One rifle went to Sa bine Pass, Tex.; two to Fort St. Philip. La.; one to Fort Gaines, Ala.; two to Edgement Key, Fla.; one to Fort Clinch, Fla.; two to Fort Wads worth two to Fort Slocum, two to Gardiner's Point, one to Fort Adams, and one to Fort Popham, near Bath, Me. Each of these rifles weight 32,000 pounds. Some of them are to be mounted on disappearing carriages and the others on the barbette carriage.

THE OREGON SAPE.

The Arrival of the Battleship at Koy West Reported Westerday. WASHINGTON, May 28 .- It was reported to day that the battleship Oregon had

Key West. Naval officials declined to confirm

the report 'we Hundred Maxim Rapid-Fire Guns Ordered. WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Washington Navy Yard has received an order from the Navy Department to at once make 200 Maxim rapid fire guns for delivery within two weeks. The officials at the navy yard say that this will be impossible, notwithstanding the large number of workmen employed, and that not more than 100 guns will be ready for delivery within the time specified. When the order came a large force of mechanics who were at work on a signal service device were transferred to the gunshops to assist in the work on the rapid-fire

guns. These guns are intended for use on aux-

lliary cruisers and gunboats.

SPAIN ACCUSES US OF PLYING HER FLAG ON OUR WARSHIPS.

The Cortes Accepts the Report as True and Calls Us Hard Names-We Are Piratical and Unwerthy to Be Treated as Civilines Beings-Almouns Cays Spain Should Entirely Bestray Our Commerce-The Government Says It Has Beached Cortain Decisions. Special Cable Despatches to THE SUR.

Madrid, May 23 .- The reported use of the panish flag by American warships was the sublect of energetic protests in the Senate to-day. Count Almenas strongly denounced such action and appealed to the Government to notify the powers of the incident at Guantanamo, where the Americane sought to enter the bay under sover of the flag of Spain. Count Almenas declared that, in view of the methods the enemy was adopting, Spain should immediately sanction privateering and entirely destroy America' maritime trade.

Senor Capdepon, Minister of the Interior, con firmed the reports that the Americans were using the Spanish flag, and declared that their action was iniquitous. The Government, he added, had considered the matter and taken certain decisions, which would shortly be an-

Count Guendalain cited the law and anthorities to show that the act was piracy. Sefor Pacheco urged that henceforth no con-

sideration should be shown to the Americans, Spain, he urged, should abandon her adhesion to the Geneva Convention. Sefor Capdepon interposed, saying that Spain had not yet given her adhesion to the conven-

Prof. Conde, who occupies the chair of international law at the Madrid University, said that if the Government of the United States sano tioned such undignified doings by its fiest it was unworthy to be treated as a civilized Gov ernment. Other acts of the Americans, he de clared, testified that they had not shown respec for the rights of nations, and he gave as instances the selsure of merchant vessels and the

ombardment of different towns. Prime Minister Sagasta's failure to find a man to fill the office of Foreign Minister, and the alleged impending resignation of Sefur Puigcerver, Minister of Finance, ewing to the refusal of the Ministers to adopt his proposal for an income tax, have started rumors of another Cabinet crisis. Meanwhile financia and commercial circles are much perturbed at the prospect of an indefinite continuance of the

The Royal Mail Steamship Company, which carries the mails between the mainland and the Balearic and Canary Islands has appealed to the Government to suspend the service or to formally estimate the value of the steamers with the view to the company claiming indemnity in the event of their capture by the Americans. The Government agreed to value the vessels.

Financial papers note that silver is at a premium of five pesetas per thousand. The banks since March 23 have bought much bar silver for the mint.

Senor Puigcerver will shortly use the authorization voted by the Cortes to issue treasury bonds at three, six, and nine months, bearing 5 6, and 7 per cent., respectively. The Bank of Spain will again be authorised to place the bonds among its clients.

LONDON, May 23.—A despatch to the Daily

News from Madrid says that Spain will protest to the powers against the action of American warships in entering Guantanamo Bay under the Spanish flag.

SPAIN'S CADIZ PLEET.

for Doubt That It Is Going to the Philippines, as Mudrid Reports. Special Cable Despatches to THE BUR.

Madrid, via Biarritz, France, May 23,-Th Manila fleet will leave Cadiz to-day or to-morrow It will be composed, as announced in yesterday' despatches, of the battleship Pelavo, the armored cruiser Emperador Carlos V., the protected cruiser Alfonso XIII., the despatch boats ido (formerly the Normann and Columbia), three destroyers recently built in England, several torpedo boats, and seven auxiliary cruisers drawn from the mercantile marine. Admiral Camara returned to Cadis on Sunday.

The Government has permitted the most unrestricted circulation of the announcement of the departure of Admiral Camara's fleet for the Philippines, though this destination seems im probable. The fleet will perhaps start in a vesterly direction, but will certainly sail under sealed orders, which will be opened on the high

LONDON, May 23 .- A despatch to the Tele graph from Gibraltar says that the departure of the Cadiz squadron has been delayed. Six thousand Spanish troops are now near Gibral

A BID FOR FOOD SUPPLIES. Duties Abelished on Provisions at Blockades

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR.

Madrid, May 23 .- A despatch from Havana says that the customs duties on provisions have seen abolished at all blockaded ports. The despatch also says that the insurgents at

tacked the town of Palma Soriano, near San iago de Cuba, using quick-firing guns, but were repulsed by the garrison. The Spanish An official despatch from Havana says tha two American gunboats attempted to enter the

harbor of Isabella Sagua and were repulsed by the troops on shore. The Government has approved the suggestions of Captain-General Blanco of Cuba and Captain General Macias of Porto Rico to increase the

stores of provisions in those islands. Both Captain-Generals represent that it will be easy to get all the supplies necessary from Central America, Hayti and Jamaica, and even from Spain, as the blockade is illusory. It was in view of this that the Government consented

THIS NEWS HAS A YELLOW TINGE, Our Agents Said to be Tempting Irish Soldier to Besert and Join Us.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUR.

to repeal the Cuban import duties.

LONDON, May 23 .- The Sheffield Telegraph ublishes the statement that agents of the United States are secretly moving among the Irish soldiers with the object of inducing them to leave the British Army and join the Amer The United States Army, the paper says, is badly in need of trained soldiers as a nucleur of reconstruction.

The Saie of the Cruiser Caribaidi. Special Cable Despatch to Tun Sun.

ROME, May 23 .- The correspondent of THE Sun is credibly informed that the recent sale of the cruiser Garibaldi was effected through a third party. The contract does not contain the name of the Argentine Republic, to which country the vessel was reported to have been sold, or any other country.

> The Spanish Ministry. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR.

Maprin, May 23.-It is now said that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which has been declined by Senor Leon y Castillo, will be offered to Senor Abarguas, and in the event of his refusal to Seftor Aguerra.

MORE WARSHIPS FOR CUBA.

teats Will Send Part of Cadla Floot There I Corvers Gets Into Havans

Special Cable Desputch to THE BUR. GIBRALTAR, May 23.-The Spanish Govern ment has again changed its arrangements regarding the Cadiz fleet. It now proposes to despatch the Emparador Carlos V, and two torpede boat destroyers to Cuba if Admiral Cervera is able to enter Havans. The Pelayo, Alfonso XIII., and the transformed vacht Giralda will stay at Cadle.

The Spanish steamer Satrustegui, which was recently stopped at Aden while bound for the Philippines, is now at Sues returning. She has 1,000 troops on board.

It is announced that there are 40,000 tons of coal at Cadis and large additional stores are ex-

pected there dally. All the warships at Cadiz are evidently unready. The auxiliary cruiser Patriota needs a week's work, while it will take three weeks to make the Rapido ready for sea.

The Alvaro, Bazan and Maria Molina, twentyknot torpedo cruisers, need from five to six weeks' work.

The Princess de Asturias cannot be made ready in less than three months. The Numancia, Cardinal Cisneros, and Lepanto require repairs that will take from three to four months to effect.

AMERICAN WARSHIPS OFF PARAT Naval Officials Say That None of Our Ships In in Those Waters Except Perhaps the Br

Special Cable Despatch to Tun Bun. LONDON, May 23.-A despatch to Lloyds from Para, timed 9 o'clock this morning, says: Three United States warehips are off here from Rio de Janeiro."

WASHINGTON, May 28.-Naval officers are at loss to explain the report of the appearance of three American warships off Para, Brazil, to day. The only American naval vessels that could by any possibility be there are the cruiser Buffalo, formerly the Brazilian ship Nictheroy, and the gunboat Marietta. While officers on duty at the Navy Department will not tell where the Buffalo and the Marietta are, they were apparently surprised at the report of American ships at Para. The battleship Oregon left the Marietta somewhere between Bahis and Barbadoes, and continued her journey alone. Whether the Buffalo is with the Mariet ta cannot be ascertained, but it is almost certain that the latter is far north of Para. The Oregon is now either with one of the American squadrons sent out against Admiral Cervera's fleet or in the vicinity of Key West. She is assuredly safe. Some naval officers encouraged the supposition that the three vessels at Para were the Oregon, Buffalo, and Marietta, but they did this to deceive newspaper men who inquired about the matter.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WAR FUND, An Englishman Seads Acress the Sea a Posta

Order for One Pound Storling. WASHINGTON, May 23.-While the Govern sent is not soliciting contributions toward defraying the cost of the war and not many are coming in, a number have been received from patriotic sons and daughters of Uncle Sam It was not until to-day, however, that contribution was received from a foreigner, and the spirit in which it was sent

thousand times. It came from a son of Great Britain, who desired in this manner to manifest als interest in the cause of his American cousins The letter is addressed to the President of the United States Republic, and is as follows: "Inclosed you will please find a Post Office order for £1, a small contribution toward your und for carrying on the war against Spain, for

magnified the amount of the contribution s

which your acknowledgment will oblige."

The letter was signed "William Hartnell" of Princess Place, Gloucester Road, Bishopston. Bristol, and is dated May 5. In behalf of the President, Treasurer Ellis H. Roberts sent the following acknowledgement, inclosing a certifi-

cate of deposit: Please find inclosed official certificate of deosit for \$4.87, proceeds of your Post Office order for £1 sent to the President of the United States. This contribution toward the fund for carrying on the war against Spain is acknowledged as ecognition of the purpose on the part of this Government to promote humanity and civilina tion from one who, if not an American resident abroad, is one of our near kin beyond the sea,"

SPAIN'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN. olo is said to Assert That It Includes the

Bembardment of Portland. QUEREC, May 23.—Señor Polo y Bernabé, late Spanish Minister to the United States, before leaving Montreal on Saturday talked confidentially with a friend who has sent his story here to-day for publication, telling him that the Spanish fleet received instructions to cause all the damage possible to the United States. It thereupon decided to bombard Portland and to blow up a powder magazine situated near it. This plan of campaign was resolved upon because it was felt that the Spanish fleet would be unable to successfully meet that of the United

States. In Montreal Polo received instructions to arrange for coaling the fleet and had actually given an order to the Dominion Coal Company. which the company subsequently refused to execute at the instance of a leading official. Afraid to repeat the experience at Manila,

Spain, according to Polo, has decided to leave the defence of Cuba to Gen. Blanco, his troops and forts and the ravages of yellow fever until next autumu, when the island will be abandoned after the United States has expended \$20,000. 000 a week on the war. Spain's only idea now is to make the war as costly to the United States as possible and to inflict all possible damage upon American commerce and other property.

ALL QUIET ON THE BLOCKADE. The Ratus Season in Pull Blast-High Wind on the Coast.

KEY WEST, May 23 .- Reports from the blockading squadron off Havans show that up to this morning everything was quiet. The rainy season in Cuba is well started now. Rain falls daily. Preparations for handling the sick at this port are complete, and no anxiety is

epidemic this summer those leaving town will be detained ten days on a small island to the southwest before going North. Despatch boats announce that lighthouses and flash lights are burning all along the Cuban

felt here. It is announced that in case of any

ported a heavy windstorm off the coast of Cuba. The blockading fleet is not in danger, however and no unessiness is felt, PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

A despatch boat that came in last night re-

Bill for Five Heavily Armored Cruisers, Ten

Torpede Bonis, and Thiricon Sectropers. Washington, May 23.—Representative Poarce of Missouri to-day introduced a bill authorizing the construction of five first-class cruisers to cost \$4,000,000 each, ten torpedo boats to cost \$200,000 each, and thirteen torpedo-boat destroyers to cost \$650,000 each. The cruisers are to be of 11,500 tons each, capable of making at leas: twenty knots an hour, and to carry the heaviest armor and armament practicable. The displacement of the torpedo boats is about 150 tons, and, like the destroyers, which are to be of 400 tons displacement, they are to be of the highest possible speed,

OUR FIGHT AT SANTIAGO.

THE ST. LOUIS AND WOMPAYWOR WERE OUT CABLE CUTTING.

It Was on Wednesday Last They Plobed Up the Haytian Cable Under the Spaniards Names-Old Morro and Three Batteries Blaned Away and Hit the Caribbean Sea-Our His and Three Pounders Made Rifective Amswor.-- We Cut the Cable There and Also at Guantanamo-The Spanish Gunnery Made the Americans Laugh - Stance Mas Still

a Cable Route to Madrid by Way of Jamaten. Special Cable Despatch to Tan Sun. St. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, May 23,-The firing at Santiago de Cuba on Wednesday, May 18, was between the Spaniards there and two American vessels. Acting under orders from Admiral Sampson, the auxiliary cruiser 84.

Louis and the tug Wompatuck went to Santiago

for the purpose of cutting the cable there. The

cable was picked up within range of the guns of

Morro Castle, and the Spaniards at once opened fire on the Americans. Two sand batteries and one mortar battery on the shore at the bottom of the height on which the Morro is situated joined in the firing, to

which the Americans responded. The aim of the Spanish gunners was atroclously bad. The men who were detailed to cut the cable grappled for it from the deck of the St. Louis. They found it with little difficulty, and coolly lifted it to the forecastle of the St. Louis, where it was cut, the Spaniards meanwhile doing their best to disable the cruiser.

The engagement was lively while it lasted. The St. Louis brought her total armament of four 6-pounders into play, while the Wompatuck used her one 3-pounder. With this small armanent the Americans finally succeeded in silencing all but two or three of the Spanish

Neither of the American vessels was seriously damaged. A topmast backstay on the St. Louis was shot away, and the pilot house of the Wernpatuck was slightly splintered. One man on the St. Louis had a finger broken

by a flying fragment of a shell while handling the cable. When the Americans had completed their work at Santiago they proceeded some twenty

Bay of Guantanamo, they being under orders to cut the cable there also. While they were picking up the cable in the bay the Spanish batteries opened fire on them, but the guns, being small and poorly handled,

miles to the eastward, where they entered the

were ineffective. Two well-placed shots from the St. Louis secured comparative quiet, and the work of further crippling Blanco's communication with the outside world was peacefully accomplished. The Americans laugh at the gunnery of the Spaniards. They are highly pleased with the

success of their task. The armament of the St. Louis and Wompatuck is ridiculously small for fighting purposes, and it is considered that more powerful vessels should be employed when it is necessary for them to run directly within range of shore

OFF WITH ARMS FOR CUBANS. An Expedition from Mobile Said to Mave Started for the feland. MOBILE, Ala., May 23.-The American steam

fortifications.

ship Fanita, Capt. Hall, will get out of here tonight or to-morrow morning with arms and am-munition for the Cuban insurgents. For two weeks there have been three Cuban chiefs in this city, but they have refused to make known the reason of their visit here, and have given all reporters and correspondents the cold shoulder. Gradually it has become known that they have been here to su perintend the shipment of a cargo of arms and ammunition to the Cuban insurgents. The men are Brig.-Gen. Rafael Rodrigues and Cols. Oarlos Triste and Frederico Torres.

Several days ago there arrived in this city 15,000 rifles and seven carloads of ammunities, and it was given out that it was here for the regular army, but yesterday it was learned that it was billed to Gen. Rodrigues. The arrival of the ammunition and rifles, coupled with the arrival a day or two ago of the American steamship Fanita, confirmed the belief that has been growing for some time that a movement to get arms and ammunition to the insurgents in Cuba would be made through this This afternoon the seven carloads ammunition were run out onto a side track of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad and switched out to the end of the wharf at which the Fanita is lving, and the rifles and ammunition were

transferred to the boat. Gen. Rodriguez and Cols. Triste and Torres will leave on the vessel, which will probably got away during the night or early in the morning. What her destination is no one has been able to ascertain. Gen. Rodrigues took a notable part in the ten years' war in Cuba and lost an eye in the service of his country. It is said that he will be made Commander-in-Chief of the cavalry forces as soon as he reaches Cuban soil.

HAS SPAIN GOT THE HAVELS Swift German Ship Sold Through an Italian

Firm of Shipbrokers. The North German Lloyd line has sold its swift single-screw steamship the Havel, through an Italian firm of shipbrokers, Cresta & Co. of Hamburg. Gustav H. Schwab, the local agent of the North German Lloyd, said yesterday that the ship, according to assurances of Creata & Co., was for an Italian steamship line, and that the North German Lloyd had used every precaution to prevent her from falling into the hands of the Spanish Government. It is altogether likely, however, that the Italian shipbrokers may have bought the Havel for Spain, perhaps for use as an auxiliary cruiser or a privateer. She is one of the fastest single screws affoat. She covered the course between New York and Southampton in seven days. She can make between 18 and 19 knots an hour. She is a steel vessel of 9,000 tons, is 485 feet long. 52 feet beam, and 38 feet deep. Before the Katser Wilhelm der Grosse was put in service the

Havel was the swiftest ship of the line. CONFIRMED BY A LONDON DESPATCH.

Special Cable Desputch to Tun Sun. LONDON, May 23 .- A despatch to the Central News from Berlin says it is reported that the North German Lloyd steamer Havel has been ostensibly sold to a firm of ship brokers in Ham-burg, but it is known that the actual buyer is Spain.

Vankee, Oneida, and Columbia at the Belaware Breakwater.

LEWES, Del., May 23 -The auxiliary cruiser Yankee arrived at the Delaware Breakwater as 12:40 o'clock this afternoon, followed by the despatch bont Oneida at 3:40 and the cruiser Columbia at 2 The Oneida will take aboard twenty tous of coal and proceed at once, probably to Key West. The Columbia left at 7:15 P. M., her destination being unknown, The Yankos was still here late to night.